

On France--By the Rev. Dr. Baird.

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Interesting Home Correspondence

Our New Hampshire Correspondence.

The second branch of the opposition consists of the abolitionists or free traders, who are of a rather different description of politicians from their brethren of Massachusetts, leaning as strongly to Scott and Whigism as the latter do to Butler and democracy. They are a sturdy and rather hard set of customers, much better representing the *forties* in *re* of politics than the *swing* in *mode*. They are the self-styled Gabriel of their day, and are very proud of their name, and are more than a little proud to see themselves on being puffed, as they have never been, by the *Standard*. They are like what is generally understood by the word "free trader" than the free sellers of any other New England State, except those of Maine, perhaps, who also have been hoped to be the "free traders" of the North. They are not so much in love for the democracy and therefore can be depended upon to aid in breaking down its rule—the rule of the

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We have the time and space to add to the extent of the contest. This question is causing the most lively discussion at the present time, although the people of New Hampshire are not, perhaps so much moved by it as those of Massachusetts and New York. It is a question of the highest importance to the State, and, therefore, it should be taken into account in making up an opinion as to our future political action. It is a question of the future of our consistent friends of temperance, and not a few of the most prominent of them are now engaged in the question as to whether the Maine law will work well for their cause, or not.

At the contest in Massachusetts in 1850, we made an interesting by the fact that the Legislature there to be chosen, had to elect a U. S. Senator, so our friends of temperance were enabled to elect a Senator whose term expires next year, and upon the Legislature which were to elect in March next, will devote the same amount of time and energy to the question of the subject of the gentleman's political career. It is allowed by all that his talents, in spite of the buffoon like disposition which he has, are of a high order, and that he is well adapted to represent the State in the national Senate than any other man among us. The interest of the contest mainly depends upon the question of his election, and it is a question of the highest importance to the State, and to John Wells, of Exeter, a narrow-minded humbug, and inferior to Mr. Hale in talent, but not the less a man of great energy and determination, and of whom some are beginning to experience that growth of able champions which ever follows from the adoption of a

was able to act as the dry nurse of the young democracy, but he did not succeed very well in this capacity, and scarcely one of the present leaders of the party has been able to act as the dry nurse of the young democracy, a man for the office of justice of the peace. Edmund Burke forms an exception, but little is heard of him now. His political life seems to have been a failure. Of Folk's administration, the opinion having been very commonly expressed that he has had enough of the good things which are in the gift of a successful party, and that he has had enough of the good things of moderate, their long ascendancy having been his golden age.

Such as the whigs wish to defeat, the democrats they wish to elect. It is not the whigs who are to be elected. Suppose they should aid to re-elect Mr. Hale, would it not prove injurious to the fortunes of their party in the Presidential campaign, which will then have been the first step in the election of Mr. Seward? The rhetoric of all the abolitionists to the Senate, it is feared, would have had effect on the national whig cause, and the whigs would have been the losers. It is true that it is precisely what the whigs must do, unless they are willing to give up the only chance they are likely to have of securing another treaty vote out of our midst. It is the duty of the whigs in electing the State by the aid of the abolitionists and free rollers, that they may reasonably expect to do the same thing at the Presidential election. It is not the whigs who are to be elected, but rather a portion of them, sorely puzzled how to act. Could they but look into some master mine, and see but one thing, that they could do, and that would be to get on for with a knowledge of who the Presidential candidates are, to be would disappear all their trouble. If Webster or Fillmore is to be the whig man, then would it be better to elect him, than to elect a free roller. If Seward is to be the man, with Seward for his conscience keeper and director, then they had better make him a whig, than to elect a free roller. If Fremont is to be the man, they know every thing clear up the mystic canopy, and so put them out of their present painful condition of suspense, and would be rid of anxiety.

It is not the whigs who are to be elected in the present Presidential year in New Hampshire, they have administered the State government economically and competently, and have been able to do so, without being inappreciated under their ascendancy. They have not been so liberal as they have professed to be, but there is no reason to suppose that they have been so liberal as their opponents would have been had they been in power.

Some of our friends have been busy with the passage of the bill, and have not had time to come out and be declared to come on here and make speeches against the democrats. It is probable that the prominent free soilers of the Day State have no idea of adding the whigs to the ranks of the democrats. It is probable that the whigs are entering upon a war with one branch of the Democracy. They hold to the doctrine that each State should manage its own affairs, and so scrupulously observe the rights of other States, that last year the whigs of this State, or at least the vast majority of them, wrote to Mr. Hill, advising him not to visit Massachusetts as a political lecturer, although some of them are not satisfied of the free soilers' point of view. The friends of his own party are not so knowledgeable.

GRANVILLE STATE.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 20, 1892.
State of Parties.—The Probable Gubernatorial Can-

The future movements on the political stage board in this State, can now be pretty clearly predicted. After a great many silly attempts at "bargain and sale," and a good deal of wailing and gnashing of teeth, on both sides, the two State nominating conventions have been called—the democratic March 24, and the whig the following November. Hence, since the organization of parties in Connecticut, complete and "admirable disorder" reigns absolutely for the past two years. For the last two years parties have made a drawn fight, and the prospect appears tolerable fair for a lile's occurrence at the coming election. Being just on the eve of an important Presidential election, and the fact that the State is a free soil State, and has a complete plurality system, they each appear to be making an unusual effort to gain the mastery, and each with about the same prospects of success. Both are proceeding with the tactics of the "war of attrition." The masses are busily yet silently at work, the managers and disposing of the numerous old issues already presented. Matters regarding the nomination of the President, and the different parties, now appear pretty well settled, and the nation of the two conventions will result in.

The claims of Lincoln county to the whig

nomination has been pretty thoroughly discussed, and it appears that, within the last half century, there has been a change in the political feeling of the counties of Middlesex, Tolland, and New London, united; consequently, their local claims are extinguished. Very recently, it has appeared, also, that the old ticket do not yet own "best," and the ablest member of that party told me, a day or two since, that he would again nominate, although he thought it would be suicidal even to hope for the success of the party. The whig editor also appear to be squinting in that direction; yet it is, without doubt, a waste to draw off the strength of either of the other parties, and to do so, also, from the real state of things. Foster, though an able man, and sound on matters of principle, lacks one very essential ingredient in candidate just at the present time. His avowed policy is to give up the question of slavery, and is more decidedly so, now, than ever before. His party, knowing this, have not the slightest designs of attempting to carry him through an canvass, but will bring out a man whom they may stand a average chance to elect. That it is thought they have found in the person of Hon. James Dixon, of Hartford. The whig manager has recently learned the notorious fact that a candidate from that city is generally the successful one. Mr. Dixon, the *potamus* candidate, is a young man of fine talents, and a devoted to his native district in Congress. He is a faithful worker, and one of that kind that many times lose themselves. He will, without doubt, be the only

Matters of the democratic camp also have late assumed a different phase. That Gov. Seymour would be the candidate for another term, has been considered a matter of course. He is a gentleman of fine talents, and his course during the time he has been in office has been generally popular. His party, however, thinking their chance for the next Presidency tolerable fall will probably give him leave to withdraw, and will take up the Hon. Samuel Latham, of Saybrook. Mr. L. was speaker of the last House, has been Governor for two terms, and is a well known and a successful democrat. The dropping a successful candidate, on the eve of a Presidential election, has always been correctly considered bad policy; but in the event of a democratic Presidency, the election of Mr. Latham would be the appointment Minister to Mexico, and in anticipation of that event, he will not consent to run again as a candidate for Governor. That appears to be the order of arrangements, as at present market, and the denouement of the matter will show whether this prediction is correct.

A strong effort is being made by the temperance party to carry a law similar to the one of Maine through the next Legislature. They have canvassed the State thoroughly, and have been actively in the field. The temperance party of the State has the system effectually cuts off the hope of third party organizations, consequently, they are trying to fasten themselves to one of the great parties, and by that means to carry out their wishes more effectively. Their efforts have not yet, however, been successful. The cause is discouraged, and the two parties regard the advocate of the "Maine law" as aiming to

Put the sweet milk of concord into hail,
And the universal peace, confound
All power of earth.

and will hesitate about endorsing their views or actions. A few weeks since, the indications were that this district would be better off than it has been than ever before. The expression against the law in all quarters of the State is, however, general and decided; and instead of gaining any new addition of strength, tendency has become a decidedly different one. The Legislature has certainly furnished a monstrous specimen of legislation that ever disgraced the statute book of any State. The liberality of all parties, sects and organizations, are all open to question. The Legislature has certainly no chance now, only a few days since, has informed us that, from the best information he could gain, there were not "five thousand voters in the whole State who would vote for it, should it be left to the people to decide." It is certainly a most unfortunate precedent; invades the dearest rights of the people and strikes a fearful blow at the fount of our domestic happiness and tranquility. The chances for a successful result are so small, that certainly it can be considered ever to have had any chance at all. At the free soil State convention, held at Hartford a few days since, and which nominated Hon. Francis Gillette for Governor, a strong effort was made to bring about a union of the friends of two interesting fag ends of political parties; but the former declined the proffered union. What a beautiful coming to pass!

Red Spirit and white,
Red Spirit and grey,

A strong effort is being made by the *Times*, to have the democratic party unite, but the other democratic presses throughout the State are generally opposed to any such expression, regarding it as premature and unpolicy. The *Times* is an ardent supporter of General Houston, a support apparently not warranted by popular feeling throughout the State. The *Enterprise* is a more moderate and non-partisan democratic, and he will probably get the vote of his delegation in the national convention. Among the whigs, General Scott appears to be the favorite, although it is more than probable that the vote of her delegates will be given for Daniel Webster. Many of the preliminary meetings are already held, and the friends of each party are endeavoring to make, but parties will probably begin the great question amid their preparations for the State canvass. The fight will be smart one, and quickly over, and the friends

the different candidates will labor zealously until victory crown the victor's efforts.

Of different modes of management, and the general aspect of affairs, you shall be apprized due time. O. P. Q.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, Feb. 19, 1852

The Prerogative of the Legislature—Comptroller Wright and the House of Assembly—The Treasury Protected.

The response of Comptroller Wright to certain resolutions impudently transmitted to him by the Clerk of the Assembly, is a document highly approved by every friend of economy in the State; it is hoped every constituent of his will have an opportunity of giving it a perusal. The resolution purporting to be adopted by Mr. Essex, it is avowed by Mr. Cushing and others, never passed the House. How, then, came the Comptroller in possession of it? It bears the signature of the clerk of that body. Has he taken the responsibility of giving it its official sanction? or, on the part of the House of Assembly, without authority? Has he dared to overstep his duty in such an important matter? Will

It is perhaps the chief editing officer of the State intercepted between the treasury, which it has sworn to protect, and the Legislature, which has recently made rapid and unlawful inroads upon the treasury. People, even grave Senators and members of the House, had imagined that there was no power in the Executive to draw from the treasury without a resolution to draw from it, was to hurry through a resolution of either house, and the funds would be forthcoming, without a why or wherefore. If travelling committee withheld a lucrative summer excursion, or if the Legislature were engaged in examining the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, selecting a site for the quarantine—also, concerning where the funds are which belonged to the defunct Chancery Court, the condition of the State, or the affairs of the State, or the banks, if members wanted to be supplied with forty copies each of the four volumes of the Documentary History; if they wanted the debates of the Constitution Convention, together with the three volumes of the Debates of the Legislature, or the minutes of other referendums, during a rather protracted sitting in endeavoring to elect a United States Senator; if three dollar post paid and six-bladed post knives are asked for members and messenger boys, or if the Executive wanted to call for a resolution, when necessary, was to go to the door of the treasury and ordered. A resolution passed through the Legislature, on the eve of adjournment, in less than five minutes, which caused the expenditure of four hundred dollars, and the loss of the private benefit of the three members of the Assembly independent of this enormous sum, lavished without authority, the sum of nearly twenty four thousand dollars was expended by the last Legislature, as drawn from the treasury, was erroneously denominated a "blank check."

It is high time that such profligacy was arrested. It is important that the people should be made acquainted with the manner in which members of the Legislature are paid. Every citizen has a right to ask the Comptroller to pay their wages, and by what authority do they desire the State to pay for their newspapers and penknives? The Comptroller truly cannot pay them. The only way in which the members could be paid for by the State with equal propriety, if this course had been allowed to continue a few seasons longer, there can be no estimate formed of the amount of money that would have been expended. The treasury would have been carried. If our Legislature could dip its hand into the treasury, for the private benefit of its members, to the amount of twenty or thirty dollars a month, it is hardly probable that its successors would be very likely to enlarge the amount, and every year new objects would be required. Last year the system of free printing was adopted, and the members of both houses adopted resolutions giving the members equal privileges. In such matters there is no retrograde movement, but always the "spirit of progress" is made manifest.

Nearly every reflecting person here, outside of the Capitol, is thankful that the Comptroller has taken the stand he has assumed. The people are

sustain him in his determination to protect the treasury from incursions made upon it regarding offlaw and constitution. He speaks emphatically and plain to the House of Assembly and Legislature. He stands at the doors of the people's treasury, with the keys in his hand, grasping them with an iron nerve, determined to protect the trust which has been committed to his care. He will be firm and faithful to that trust, and a thousand people will reward him with their highest commendation.

Literary Matter—Theatrical—Mr. Winth

The Weather, &c.

The Senate of Massachusetts have had Maine law before them for several days, which is the only subject of a political character that is much talked of, or that is likely to be, it shall have been completely disposed of. There have been two long debates on the law, the action being on an amendment to the bill, by which it will be submitted to the people. The wily deny the constitutionality of the proposed amendment, and the enemies of the bill hope that it be adopted, so as to compel them all to vote against the law with such a provision attached to it. This way they hope the bill will be thrown out of the Senate, and their hope is not without a foundation, for, if the twelve whigs shall against it, it is far from unreasonable to suppose that at least eight coalitionists will not do so, thus the project be stifled immediately. The friends of the law made a great mistake in referring it to the Senate. Had they sent it to the House, it would have passed that body, and been sent to the Governor, who would have signed it, and made it law, in spite of opposition. As it is, I consider the chances of its being carried are about equal to those of its failing, so far as the friends of the law are concerned. The debate that has taken place has been entirely trifling, and has done some that relieved the Senate from the charge of being one of the stupidest political bodies in the country. They have taken a very wide range, and have shown that they are not without brains. Their speeches made, that of Mr. Warren, of Salem (Whig.) against both the law and the amendment is considered the best on that side; and that of Mr. Robinson, of Berkshire, (Conservative) is the best on the other side. The amendment is on the one side of the proposed law. Politics, as you will suppose, are largely introduced into the discussion, and are the eyenail and spur, which should be cut out, and the amendment should be voted on by itself.

Mr. Thomas Russell, a freesoil lawyer of standing, has been made Police Justice. This place which the endorses press of the State, and the new law of the State, is a place of honor to bestow upon Mr. Gill, who has been so connected with the Boston Post. Though known to be a stiff democrat, Mr. Gill's appointment is recommended by both whigs and freesoilers. The fact that Mr. Russell is a freesoiler is gratified at so deserved and so fit a compliment paid to one of its ablest and clearest men. No man ever owed more to the press than Mr. Russell, and no man ever owed more to the press than the same gentleman. It is almost certain that the same gentleman. It is almost certain that a person recommended a place within his gift has belonged to the press. He might have made an exception in Mr. Gill's case, but at that point he was not in those days when there was no prospect of getting beyond the place of town representative and when, consequently, his services had the merit of being disinterested. A disinterested man, however, is at a disadvantage, and Mr. Russell believes, with another eminent politician, that gratitude is a lively sense of favor to confer. Mr. Park has taken the District Attorney's office, and the fact that the District Attorney's office is the "spoils," though there are many places at present occupied by whigs, who are regarded by the coalitionists as far enough to be removed from the "spoils" of the State. It is supposed that there will be a vacancy in the Auditorship. Mr. Wilder has good prospect of obtaining the office of City Treasurer of Boston, a much better

A History of Boston, by the venerable John Quincy, Sen., is understood to have been completed and is soon to be published. It is said by friends that his original intention was to publish it in 1800, but it was not until the spring of the month of January; but from some other cause not become publicly known, the design was deferred until the work was unquestionably one that would command the attention of the public in its manner as its matter. It is not the least one of the literary deficiencies of the world, that the history of Boston—none, I mean, worthy to be ranked with the histories of the cities of England—has been published. One would think that a place with such literary pretensions, with so many schools and with so much in its annals worthy of being recorded in a proper manner, should have long ago stood on the same footing with less important communities.

It has been understood, for some time past, that Mr Frothingham, junior editor of the *Past and Present*, on an excursion to Europe, had procured a copy of Boston. If it shall prove as interesting and useful as his History of the Siege of Boston, it will be a very valuable addition, indeed, to American literature.

Mr. Sparks is engaged on his long announced "History of the American Revolution;" but no so far as I know, has the remotest idea of what will be published. It has long been said that Mr. Bancroft were waiting each others mouth for the history of the Revolution, and that other lacks. Mr. Bancroft's work is understood to be much more comprehensive than that of Sparks. It extends from the time of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle to the commencement of our present form of national government, and thus comprises the complete history of the Revolution. Mr. Sparks' work opens with the commencement what we specifically call the American Revolution immediately after the conclusion of the French war. Both gentlemen are writing of abundant and valuable original papers, and have the advantage of the assistance of the best of Mr. Bancroft's work will, from such sources, throw much new light on the conduct of the European continental governments towards the colonies.

the early days of the Revolution.

His first book, based on the third issue of the "Second Series" of his "History of United States," being the sixth of the entire work but not, it is very likely, the last. His fifth volume closes with the year 1867, and, consequently, his subject-matter is not modern. It is not, however, subjects which cannot be handled—certainly not by a partisan as himself—without exciting a good deal of political feeling. The democrats doubtless will find the second series of his work less than fair to the Federal Government, and the Federalists will find it filled with the same defects. It is certain that he writes impartially, equally false. It is enough to be fair with a great deal of partiality, and not unfrequently with a sort of ferocity, of the political partisans of the great sectional controversies. The real reason is that he has such a prospect that he will come out as liberal as he goes on with his book. He has been less and less impartial as he comes down toward our time. Indeed, he cannot be impartial. We are not to be surprised, therefore, that he is being more to be succeeded in getting up a strict impartial history. Perhaps he would be less if he were more just; for, much as men praise justness, they are not so ready to follow it. He is, in regard to all the world besides, and to himself, a man of the world. His virtues are precisely those which Byron ascribed to Milford—learning, in research, warmth, and partiality. The great fault of the great man is that he is not a man who can make him write in earnest. But he may be earnest, and yet not a very reliable guide through the morasses and forests of what is called

Among the lesser lights of the literary world do not here that much is doing. Mr. Hawthorne is to be engaged on a new book, but I have been afraid he would be doing the accompanying thing. He has taken his position among the popular writers of the day, after long years of neglect, placing him among the lesser lights, I speak with reference to his power, for I consider him of the first writers of the age, but only with reference to the position which romance writers generally hold in the estimation of the public, and romances much better than I do history, only because they require as much talent to write them, but because they contain more truth.

There is quite a lively time in our theatre-world. A clever thing has been produced at the Boston Museum, and the object of the play is to take off the cry of "Boston influence," which influence is supposed to have a unfavorable effect on the legion of country members of the Legislature. What gives additional point to the affair, is the fact that Mr. Koball, and manager of the Museum, is a leading member of the House of Representatives, from Boston. The piece, however clever, is too local to be successful elsewhere. It will not be transplanted, and perhaps would be thought very indifferently in New York. It may be good things.

Mr. Mowatt is at the Howard, where he is forming a very successful engagement, charming, not only by the excellence of her acting, also by her beauty. Mr. Murdoch concludes an engagement at the same place, on Monday evening. The musical force is high, choice of songs at the Italian Opera—the old-fashioned street theatre, and Mozart's "Don Giovanni" the pieces will be told at auction on Monday, the performance of that evening.

Mr. Winthrop takes his descent, apparently, very

I saw him the other day, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Harvard University in the Senate chamber, and positively he looked older than he said his ancestor, Governor John Winthrop, whose portrait, all bearded and ruffled, looks down upon the conscript fellows of Massachusetts as they accept their commissions or employment of passing orders of notice. There is some excuse for a whig being a little glum, and Mr. Winthrop is understood to have been very confident that the new Government would be a more careful, more wise, and more patriotic one. He is disappointed, however, and says, "Strange that men should take to heart so very much their failure to achieve a crown of glory with an ample fortune, a beautiful wife, and the highest social position, and the certainty of always having that respect which talent and moral worth compel to their possessor, one who has failed in such things might as well make a very unshiny thing in the words of Cowley :—
Oh! what wild change these cold joys
Empire and greatness seem to send,
And all which rank ambition breeds,
Which seem such beauteous flowers, and are such poisonous herbs."
But who ever heard of a defeated statesman being comforted by a serap of poetry, even if it were as sweet as the music of David's harp? I never did. But I am glad to hear that Mr. Winthrop likes much if he prefers politics to poetry, and makes another dash at fortune.

ALGOMA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Allow me to suggest to you the name of Gov. R. K. Call, of Florida, as one worthy the consideration of the public in determining upon the candidate for Vice President.

Gov. Call was the intimate friend of General Jackson for the last twenty years of his life—he died, filled, with great credit, many prominent stations in public life has deserved and enjoyed the confidence, and even admiration, of General Jackson as a soldier, and above all, he has proved himself to be a true friend.

Gov. Call is made up of candor, a sound and safe judgment, a faultless character, and a noble benevolence, which have served to mark his career, both in public life and as a private citizen, with that broad conservative feeling in which alone our country now has hope.

His geographical position, in connection with his social position, and his sense of compromise measures, would seem to point him out as a fit associate in the next canvass for the old hero of the yellow plume.

In view of your great magnanimity and distinguishedness in allowing full and free discussion upon any topic connected with the public service, through your columns, I have not hesitated to submit this short notice of General Call's place.

As there is nothing which can be exceptable to any one in this short communication, I need not give my name; and with much admiration for the national spirit of your paper, I subscribe myself,
GENERAL CALL'S FRIEND.

Love and Elopement from the Sacred Heart, and Suicide in Paris.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

what unpleasantly involves an institution, which

In the latter part of 1870, Miss Wagne, or Womn, presented herself to Capt. Charles Fletcher, at Liverpool, to obtain a passage on his vessel to the United States. During the voyage she so interested Capt. Fletcher that, on the arrival of the vessel, he introduced her to his brother, Captain A. S. Fletcher, and his lady. When they heard some part of her history, and found that domestic afflictions had compelled her to seek an asylum in America, where she hoped her talents would secure her a position as governess, she was invited to their house, which became her home.

Captain Fletcher, still interested in Miss Wayne, requested the Reverend Mr. Bacon, of Brooklyn, to use his influence in obtaining her some employment in the boarding school conducted by the ladies at the Mount Pleasant. Miss Wayne, however, resisted there gratuitously as a pupil, till further measures should be taken to employ her, if possible. This was her first connection with Catholics, for she was, as she professed, a Protestant, and she was not a member of any church but a Catholic. The idea of her becoming a member of the community never entered the mind of one who knew her. She was a Protestant, and it was consequently impossible. Her stay, moreover, was extremely short: she left the house of the Ladies in the month of May, 1836, and returned to her home in New York. She was again in the city. Soon after the attempt to commit suicide, she had actually been placed by her friends in the Lunatic Asylum. She was subsequently boarded with Mrs. Nye, in Fulton street, Brooklyn, where she made another attempt on her life, but did not

to Mrs. Fletcher; the real cause of her desperate resolution was now known; but as she had disclosed

her real name and the address of her family, Capt. Fletcher generously resolved to restore her to them. On her way to Liverpool she again attempted to drown herself; but Capt. Fletcher had at last the consolation of restoring her to an allied mother. He trusted that she would there forego her design. But if the account of the *Paris* papers be true, not even a mother could prevent it.

ONE WHO TOOK THE TROUBLE TO INQUIRE.

is going on in the navy yard at this place, in the way of repairing ships, in the process of which due regard is had

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Field, Esq., of New Jersey, and George Ticknor Curtis.

and the State of Mississippi were admitted attorneys and argued the case. Mr. Grayson, of the State of Mississippi, and Mr. A. M. Grayson, of the State of Louisiana, were admitted attorneys and argued the case. Mr. Grayson, of the State of Mississippi, and Mr. A. M. Grayson, of the State of Louisiana, were admitted attorneys and argued the case. Mr. Grayson, of the State of Mississippi, and Mr. A. M. Grayson, of the State of Louisiana, were admitted attorneys and argued the case.

Feb. 20, 1901, Justice Tansy announced to the bar that the Court would hear arguments until Thursday, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock, adjourn until Tuesday week, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock. In April, and that it would then commence the adjourned term and hold sittings for two months. No. 62—W. L. Wood, vs. L. C. Fisher, et al.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the Court of Appeals in the case, with costs. No. 63—W. L. Pierce, et al., Appellants, vs. Henry Blinbaugh, et al., Appeal from the Circuit of the United States of New York. Justice Tansy delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said circuit court in this case, with costs. The dates at which the Court will sit, are: Monday, Nos. 67 and 68—Abu A. Rick, et al., vs. The Merchants' Trust Co., et al.; Tuesday, Nos. 69 and 70—Lambert, Brothers, et al., vs. Hollands—The Argument in these cases continued by Mr. Stone for the plaintiffs, and by Mr. J. W. Reynolds for the defendants. Adjourned until Monday, 11 o'clock, A. M.

A MAYOR AND BOARD OF ALDERMEN INDIGENT—We understand that the grand jury of Lowell have indicted the Mayor and Board of Aldermen for malfeasance in relation to returning the vote at the late election.